Sri Manjunatha Temple, Kadri, Mangalore, Karnataka

Ref: Google Gemini

The Kadri Manjunatha Temple is one of the most ancient and spiritually significant landmarks in coastal Karnataka, serving as a unique bridge between Hinduism and Buddhism.

1. Location and Accessibility

- **Address:** Kadri Kambla Road, Vasanth Vihar, Kadri, Mangaluru, Karnataka - 575002.
- **Phone:** +91 824 221 4176 / 0824-2225294.
- **Timings:** 5:30 AM – 1:00 PM and 4:00 PM – 8:00 PM.
- **How to Get There:**
    - **By Air:** Mangaluru International Airport (IXE) is about 12 km away.
    - **By Rail:** Mangalore Central Railway Station is approximately 3 km away.
    - **By Road:** Located in the heart of Mangalore city; easily accessible via local buses, taxis, or auto-rickshaws.

2. Greatness and History

The temple dates back to the **10th or 11th century**. It is renowned for its **bronze idol of Lord Manjunatha (Lokeshwara)**, which is considered one of the finest and oldest bronze statues in South India. Historically, Kadri was a major center for **Buddhism** and later the **Natha Pantha** (a Shaivite tradition). The influence of both is still visible in the temple's iconography and the nearby "Jogi Mutt."

3. Legends and Architecture

- **Legends:** It is believed that **Lord Parashurama**, after reclaiming land from the sea, performed penance at Kadri. Pleased with his devotion, Lord Shiva appeared as Manjunatha along with Goddess Parvati to reside here for the welfare of the world.
- **Architecture:** Originally built in the Vijaynagar style, the current stone structure dates to the 14th century. A standout feature is the **Gomukha** (natural spring) at the back of the temple, which flows into **seven sacred ponds** (Sapthaswaranas) where devotees traditionally bathe before entering.

4. Deities and Sub-Deities

- **Main Deity:** Lord Manjunatha (an incarnation of Lord Shiva as Adiyogi).
- **Sub-Deities:** Lord Ganesha, Lord Vishnu, Goddess Durgaparmeshwari, Lord Shasta (Ayyappa), Vyasa Muni, and Gomukha Ganapathi.

5. Rituals, Poojas, and Charges

Note: Prices are approximate and subject to change by the temple administration.

Pooja Name	Approx. Charge	Timings
Maha Pooja	₹750	12:00 PM
Rudrabhisheka	₹40	7:30 AM / 11:30 AM / 7:30 PM
Panchamrita Abhisheka	₹70	10:30 AM
Naga Pooja	₹60	8:30 AM – 10:30 AM
Karthika Pooja	₹50	7:45 PM
Shata Rudrabhisheka	₹11,000	Advance booking required
Karpura Aarti	₹5	During opening hours

6. Festivals and Facilities

- **Festivals:**
  - **Annual Chariot Festival (Rathotsavam):** Usually held in January (Makara Sankranti).
  - **Deepotsavam:** The temple is beautifully lit with thousands of lamps during the month of Karthik (Oct-Nov).
  - **Laksha Deepotsava:** A massive festival of lights.

- **Facilities:**
  - **Annadanam:** Prasadam meals are served on specific days and during festivals.
  - **Accommodation:** The temple has some basic guest house facilities. Numerous private lodges are available within a 2 km radius.

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7. Donation Information

Donations can be made directly at the temple office counters or via their official website (if active). For bank transfers, it is recommended to contact the temple office at **+91 824 221 4176** to obtain the current verified account number and IFSC code for the **Sri Kadri Manjunatha Temple Trust**.

8. Nearby Attractions

- **Pandava Caves:** Ancient caves located right near the temple, believed to have been used by the Pandavas.
- **Kadri Park:** A well-maintained garden and musical fountain adjacent to the temple.
- **Mangaladevi Temple:** About 5 km away; the temple that gave Mangalore its name.
- **Kudroli Gokarnanatha Temple:** Famous for its modern architecture and grand Dasara celebrations.
- **Tannirbhavi or Panambur Beach:** For a coastal view within 10-12 km.

9. Nearby Budget Hotels

- **Hotel Emporium (Hampankatta):** ~1.7 km away.
- **Hotel Dhanyavad:** ~2.9 km away.
- **Hotel Srinivas:** ~3.5 km away.
- **Hotel Hanuman:** Budget-friendly option near the railway station.

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More info:

1. Legends and History

The temple's origins are a blend of mythological lore and historical archaeological facts:

- **The Legend of Parashurama:** After donating the earth to Sage Kashyapa, Lord Parashurama sought a place for penance. He performed intense meditation at "Kadalivana" (the forest of plantains). Pleased, Lord Shiva appeared with Goddess Parvati and promised to reside there as **Manjunatha**. Parashurama then used his axe to push back the sea to create the land where the temple now stands.
- **Buddhist Roots:** Historically, Kadri was a major center for the **Vajrayana** sect of Buddhism. Between the 10th and 11th centuries, as Buddhism integrated with local Shaivite traditions, the Buddhist monastery (*Vihara*) was transformed into a Shiva temple.
- **The Natha Tradition:** Kadri is a primary seat of the **Natha Pantha**. Legends say **Matsyendranath** and **Gorakhnath** (venerated saints/deities) visited this spot. The *Jogi Mutt* on the hill above the temple still maintains these ancient yogic traditions.

2. Architectural Highlights

- **The Bronze Lokeshwara:** The temple's most prized possession is the **1.5-meter-tall bronze idol** of Lokeshwara (Trilokeshwara). It features three faces and six arms. An inscription on its base confirms it was installed in **968 CE** (or 1068 CE) by King Kundavarma of the Alupa Dynasty. It is considered one of the finest bronze works in India.

- **Evolution of Structure:** While the foundations and idols are over 1,000 years old, the structure was converted from a wooden and brick building into a complete **stone structure** during the 14th century.
- **The Gomukha & Ponds:** At the back of the temple, a natural spring (Gomukha) flows year-round. This water is diverted into **seven sacred ponds** (*Sapthaswaranas*). Devotees believe the water has medicinal properties.
- **The Deepastambha:** A tall, majestic stone lamp pillar stands at the entrance, typical of the Tuluva architectural style found in coastal Karnataka.

3. Most Important Poojas

Beyond the daily rituals, certain poojas are considered highly auspicious:

- **Shata Rudrabhisheka:** An elaborate ritual involving the chanting of the Sri Rudram 100 times while bathing the Shiva Linga. It is performed for health, prosperity, and the removal of obstacles.
- **Naga Pooja:** Since coastal Karnataka is "Parashurama Srishti," Naga (serpent) worship is vital. This pooja is performed at the Naga shrine within the complex to alleviate *Sarpa Dosha*.
- **Karthika Deepotsava:** During the Hindu month of Karthika, special "Laksha Deepotsava" (festival of a lakh lamps) is performed where the entire temple is illuminated with oil lamps.
- **Dhanurmaasa Pooja:** Special early morning prayers performed during the month of December/January.

4. Major Festivals

- **Annual Chariot Festival (Rathotsava):** The most significant event, spanning 9 days in January (starting on Makara Sankranti). A giant wooden chariot carrying the deity is pulled through the streets of Kadri.
- **Kadiruthsava (Harvest Festival):** Celebrated during the month of Bhadrapada (Aug-Sept). New stalks of grain are brought to the temple, blessed, and distributed to homes.
- **Maha Shivaratri:** The temple remains open all night with continuous Abhishekas and cultural programs like **Yakshagana** (the traditional folk theater of coastal Karnataka).
- **Laksha Deepotsava:** Usually held in November/December, this is a visual spectacle where the temple grounds are covered in the glow of thousands of traditional lamps.

5. Additional Tips for a Visit

- **Pandava Caves:** Do not miss the ancient caves located just a few steps above the temple. Local lore links them to the exile of the Pandavas, though they were likely used by Buddhist and Natha monks for meditation.
- **Dress Code:** While there isn't a strict "uniform," traditional attire (Dhoti/Veshti for men and Saree/Salwar for women) is highly recommended and respectful. Men may be asked to remove their shirts before entering the inner sanctum for certain special poojas.

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SRI KADRI MANJUNATHA TEMPLE, MANGALORE — COMPLETE GUIDE

1. **LOCATION & ADDRESS**

Address: Kadri Temple Road, Vasanth Vihar, Kadri, Mangalore, Karnataka – 575 002 (Mangaloretourism)
Phone: +91-824-2214176 (Office)
Temple Timings: 6:00 AM – 8:00 PM (general darshan) (TripHobo)
More specifically, the darshan and pooja timings are 6 AM – 1 PM and 4 PM – 8 PM. (Trawell)
Website: kadritemple.com
Accommodation Phone: +91-91108-39608 / +91-70194-60102 (Karnataka Temples Accommodation)

2. **HOW TO GET THERE**

By Air: Mangalore International Airport is the nearest airport, approximately 12.4 km from Kadri. From there, a cab can be hired to the temple.
By Rail: Mangalore Railway Station is the nearest station, about 3.5 km away. One can take a cab from there.
By Road: Mangalore is well connected to major cities by road. Numerous KSRTC buses ply in the area. Taxis and cabs are also available. (Karnataka)
The temple is situated just 4 km from the heart of Mangalore City, and frequent bus facilities and auto-rickshaws at reasonable fares are available. For new visitors, auto-rickshaws are a convenient means of transport. (Shivalli Brahmins)
Best Time to Visit: October to February, when the weather is pleasant. The monsoon season (June to September) should be avoided due to heavy rainfall. (OneIndia)

3. **GREATNESS & SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS TEMPLE**

The Kadri Manjunath Temple is one of the foremost examples of the confluence of diverse religious beliefs and their peaceful practice. The presiding deity is called Lord Manjunathaswamy in the Vaishnavite style, Sri Lokeshwara or Trilokeshwar in Shaivite style, and Sri Avalokitesvara in Buddhist style. (Myoksha)
This place is considered a very holy pilgrimage for Shiva devotees. The importance of the temple is attributed to the idol of Lord Manjunath (Shiva) and the Shivalinga. There is also the sacred Gomukh Tirtha — an ancient water source behind the temple whose water flows into 9 ponds — considered very sacred; devotees take a bath in it before entering the temple. (Yatradham)
The statue of Lokeshwara in the seated position with three faces and six arms is considered the finest bronze statue in India, standing about 1.5 meters tall. (Wikipedia)

4. **LEGENDS & HISTORY**

According to legend, Parashurama, who was living in Sahyadri, killed the cruel Kshatriyas and donated their lands to Kashyapa. He prayed to Lord Shiva for a place to live. Lord Shiva

assured Parashurama that if he performed penance at Kadali Kshethra, Lord Shiva would reincarnate as Manjunatha for the betterment of the world. Following Shiva's orders, Parashurama threw his axe into the sea, creating a place for his penance. Yielding to his prayers, Lord Shiva appeared as Manjunatha with Goddess Parvathi and stayed at Kadri. (Wikipedia)

According to **further legends**, Parashurama located Kadalivana and observed the presence of a Rasakoopa (well). As promised, Lord Shiva appeared as a Linga in the well and ordered Parashurama to construct a temple with the help of Vishwakarma (God of Architecture). Accordingly, Vishwakarma constructed the temple and the town. (Myoksha)

This temple has both Hindu and Buddhist histories. Buddhism was practised here till the 10th century CE. The Nath cult was partly oriented towards Buddhism as well as the Tantric Shiva tradition. As a result, many Buddhist temples were taken over by Hindu traditions. According to scholar M. Govinda Pai, "Manjunatha" relates to Shiva and "Kadri" is derived from "Kadri Vihara," a Buddhist monastery of the Vajrayana cult. (Wikipedia)

King Kundavarma of the Alupa Dynasty left an inscription on the base of the Avalokitesvara image. Shiva Linga and Bodhisattva were worshipped together for centuries at this place until it was converted completely to a Saivite temple. (Wikipedia)

The temple's location is also mentioned in the Bharadwaja Samhita, an ancient Sanskrit text, indicating Kadri was famous as the abode of Lord Manjunatha even in ancient times. (Karnataka)

5. **ARCHITECTURE OF THE TEMPLE**

The Manjunatha Temple, Kadri, belongs to the Vijayanagara style of structure. From its present form, it may be inferred that during the 15th or 16th century AD, it was given a solid structure. The scenic beauty of the Kadri Hills, the presence of pre-historic caves cut into the laterite mounds, and the historical and religious importance of the temple lend particular enchantment to this centre. (Shivalli Brahmins)

The temple showcases Dravidian and Tuluva architectural styles, with intricate carvings on its pillars and walls. The temple is associated with various historical dynasties, which is reflected in its diverse architectural elements. (Kadritemple)

The Manjunatha temple complex is square-shaped and is located on a hill. The figure of Sage Matsyendranatha graces the southern portion of the temple. An idol of Sringinathas having a three-hooded Naga overlooking it can be seen behind the figure of the sage. Similarly, on the western side, a 6-feet tall statue of Sage Gorakhanath can be found. The Deepasthambha (lamp pillar) can be found on the northern side of the complex. (Myoksha)
A unique architectural feature is that the temple tanks are placed at a higher ground level compared to the central sanctum itself. (Trawell)

6. **PRESIDING DEITY & OTHER DEITIES**

Main Deity:

The presiding deity, Lord Manjunatha (a form of Lord Shiva), is depicted in a unique Buddhist form with three faces, six arms, and a crown depicting Dhyani Buddha.

The idol is made of Panchaloha — a traditional alloy of five metals: Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, and Lead. It is believed that worshipping idols made of Panchaloha imparts balance, self-confidence, health, fortune, and peace of mind. (Myoksha)

Sub-Deities / Other Shrines:

The temple is dedicated to Lord Manjunatha as well as other deities such as Lord Ganapathi, Goddess Durgaparameshwari, and Lord Ayyappa. (Tripadvisor)

Other deities include Machendranath, Gorakanath, Shringinath, Manjushri, and Buddha, reflecting the temple's historical connection to both Hindu and Buddhist traditions. (OneIndia)

On the Kadri Hill, there are also small temples of Boothanatha, Matsyendranath, Gorakanath, and many other Natha protagonists surrounding the existing Jogimutt. (Shivalli Brahmins)

There is also a Naga Sannidhi (Serpent shrine) within the complex.

7. **DAILY RITUALS & POOJAS WITH CHARGES**

Daily Rituals: Maha Pooja, Uthsava Bali, Nithya Bali, and Bhootha Bali are held daily. (Wikipedia)

Annadana Seva (free meals) is provided to all visiting devotees between 12:30 PM to 2 PM. (Myoksha)

Seva Charges for Lord Manjunatha (from the official temple website):

Seva	Cost (₹)
Rudrabhisheka	70
Karpoorarathi	5
Astothara Archane	70
Shiva Pooja	120
Karthika Pooja	70
Panchamaratha	120
Bilwarchana	30
Halu Payasam	120
Ekadasha Rudra	300
Huvina Pooja	180
Sahasra Namarchana	70
Maha Pooja	1,140
Kalasha Snana	25
Vasantha Pooja	150
Ranga Pooja	2,400
Theertha Bottle	10
Navagraha Pooja	145
Thula Bhara	540

Sevas for Lord Ganapathi:

Seva	Cost (₹)
Karpoorarathi	5
Panchakajjaya	15
Hoovina Pooja	180
Appa Pooja	100
Ganahoma (1 Coconut)	160
Ganahoma (3 Coconuts)	380
Sankashta Pooja	160
Satyanarayan Pooja	160

Sevas for Shree Durgaparameshwari:

Seva	Cost (₹)
Karpoorarathi	5
Hoovina Pooja	180
Alankara Pooja	150
Kunkumarchana	70
Ranga Pooja	1,920
Durga Namaskara	2,040
Swayamvara Parvathi Pooja	2,040
Chandikayaga	13,800

Sevas for Lord Ayyappa (Dharmashastha):

Karpoorarathi ₹5, Alankara Pooja ₹150, Hoovina Pooja ₹180, Erumudi Kanike ₹150. (Kadritemple)

Naga Sannidhi:

Ashlesha Bali ₹540, Sarpa Samskara ₹2,640, Naga Pooja ₹120, Naga Panchamrutha ₹120.

8. **SPECIAL POOJAS & HOMAS WITH CHARGES**

Special Pooja / Homa	Cost (₹)
Mrityunjaya Homa	3,120
Shatharudrabhisheka (with Santharpane)	16,500
Bellirathothsava Seva	9,000
Kujarahu Sandhi Shanthi Homa	3,480
Rahubrahaspathi Sandhi Shanthi Homa	3,480
Navagraha Shanthi Homa	3,000
Durvayushya Homa	2,280
Panchamarishta Shanthi	3,000
Mrithyu Pariharaka Rudrahoma	2,280
Thilahoma / Pinda	1,080
Satyanarayan Pooja Udyapana	3,120
Satyanarayan Pooja (standalone)	160
Shani Pooja	160
Malaraya Parva	200
Annappa Panjurli Parva	200

Kadritemple

The Ekadasha Rudrabhishekam Pooja is performed for all eleven Rudras of Lord Shiva. The Shata Rudrabhishekam Pooja is considered extremely auspicious and sacred — it is believed that performing this Pooja grants protection and fulfillment of wishes from God. The Mrityunjaya Homam is done to increase longevity and promote a long, healthy, prosperous life. Myoksha

9. **FESTIVALS**

The temple hosts an **annual Jathra Mahothsava** in January, starting on Makara Sankranthi. The nine-day festival includes rituals like Theertha Snana, Dwajasthambha Arohana, and Bali Uthsava. Uthsava Bali is held for four days, with Lord Manjunatha visiting different kattas. The festival concludes with Maha Rathothsava (a grand chariot procession) and Avabritha Snana. (OneIndia)

Lakshadeepotsava, celebrated in Kartheekamasa (November/December), is the main attraction of the temple — the entire temple is decorated with lamps. (Trawell)
Deepotsavam is held during Karthika Masa (October–November) when the temple is decorated with lamps. (Yatradham)

Parva is held for Malaraya Daiva (the right servant) and Anappa Daiva (the left servant) of Lord Manjunatha. A procession of the Bhandara goes from the temple to Kadri Hills where the Nemothsava is held. Cultural programs are held daily during the annual festival. **Delicious Anna Prasadham (free meals) is served to all devotees during the Jathra Mahothsava. (Wikipedia)**

The traditional Kadri Kambala (buffalo race) is also held seasonally near the temple grounds, usually post-monsoon.

10. **FACILITIES FOR DEVOTEES**

The temple provides: Drinking Water / Water R.O. / Bathroom Facility / Toilet Facility / Free Footwear Stand / Vehicle Parking / Accommodation Facility / Huts / Cottages / Temple-owned Bus Service / Temple Vehicle / Marriage Hall / Tank / Dormitory Facility. (OneIndia)

Food stalls, accommodation, washrooms, and lockers are available for tourists and devotees. (Myoksha)

Temple Accommodation (Yathri Nivasa):

The Yathri Nivasa of Sri Kadri Manjunatheshwara Temple was established in 2010 and is located within the temple premises. It has 24 rooms — 3 double-bed rooms and 21 single-bed rooms. The rooms have attached toilet and washroom, pure drinking water, and 24-hour water supply. (Karnataka Temples Accommodation)

Accommodation booking: Call +91-91108-39608 or +91-70194-60102

11. **DONATION INFORMATION**

The temple's official website (kadritemple.com) has an online seva booking portal. For donations and bank account details, it is best to contact the temple office directly:
📞 Phone: 0824-2214176
🌐 Website: kadritemple.com/contact-us

(Bank account numbers are not publicly listed online for security reasons; the temple office will provide these directly.)

12. **NEARBY TEMPLES**

Several important temples are near Kadri, including **Kudupu Temple, Polali Raja Rajeswari Temple, and Sri Venkata Ramana Temple, Mangalore**. (Trawell)

Other prominent nearby temples include:

- Kudroli Gokarnath Temple (Sri Krishna temple, ~3 km)
- Shri Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple (~2 km)
- Mangaladevi Temple (~5 km, the temple from which Mangalore gets its name)
- Kateel Sri Durgaparameshwari Temple (~30 km)
- Dharmasthala Bahubali Temple (~75 km)
- Kollur Mookambika Temple (~130 km)

13. **OTHER TOURIST ATTRACTIONS NEARBY**

Within and adjacent to the temple complex: Pandava Caves (ancient laterite caves next to the temple) and Kadri Park and Musical Fountain (a popular park right next to the temple). (Karnataka Tourism)

Pilikula Nisarga Dhama, Tannirbhavi Beach, and Panambur Beach are within a few kilometers. (Karnataka Tourism)

Other attractions include St. Aloysius Chapel (famous for ceiling frescoes), Sultan Battery, Tagore Park / Lighthouse Hill Garden, Surathkal Beach, and Bejai Museum.

14. **NEARBY BUDGET HOTELS**

Budget-friendly options near the temple include Treebo Trend Samit Suites (2.84 km away) and Treebo Papillon Palace (2.66 km away). Two-star hotels in Mangalore average around ₹1,800 per night. (Trip.com)

Other options frequently recommended by travelers:

- Hotel Deepa Comforts (M.G. Road)
- Hotel Poonja International (city centre)
- Grand Plaza Hotel
- Goldfinch Hotel Mangalore
- For pilgrims preferring temple accommodation, the Yathri Nivasa within the temple is the most convenient and economical option.

15. ADDITIONAL TIPS

Photography: Carrying a camera inside the main sanctuary is prohibited; photos may be taken outside.

Dress Code: Modest dress is expected. Shorts, miniskirts, and beachwear should be avoided.

Before entering the main temple, devotees wash themselves in the nine sacred ponds fed by the Gomukha spring, believed to carry the holy waters of the Ganga from Kashi. (Wikipedia)

The best time to visit for a peaceful darshan is early morning around 6–7 AM.

The temple is managed by Shivalli Madhva Brahmin priests.

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Note:

Sri Kadri Manjunatha Temple is truly a unique gem — one of the very few places in India where Hindu and Buddhist traditions have peacefully coexisted for over a thousand years.

A few tips for your visit:

If you plan to attend the **Jathra Mahothsava**, try to be there on the concluding day of the Maha Rathothsava (chariot procession) — it is a spectacular and deeply moving experience.

The **Lakshadeepotsava** in November/December, when the entire temple glows with thousands of lamps, is equally breathtaking.

Do also take time to **climb the Kadri Hills behind the temple to visit the Jogimutt** and enjoy the panoramic view of Mangalore city and the Arabian Sea in the distance — it is simply beautiful.

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Ref: Wikipedia

Kadri Manjunath Temple

Kadri Manjunath temple entrance

Kadri Manjunatha Temple is a historic temple in Mangaluru in the state of Karnataka, India. The incharge and priests in the temple are Shivalli Madhva Brahmins.[1]

History

The temple of Manjunatheshwara on the hills of Kadri is said to be built[*weasel words*] during the 10th or 11th century. It was converted to a complete stone structure during the 14th century.

The bronze (panchlauha) idol of Lokeshwar (identified as Brahma), about 5 feet high, of the temple is called as oldest of the South Indian temples. It has an inscription dated 968 CE (or 1068 CE[2]), engraved on the pedestal. The inscription states that King Kundavarma of the Alupa Dynasty installed the Lokeshwara idol in Kadarika Vihara.[3] It mentions Mangaluru as "Mangalapura". The image has three faces and six arms, and holds and hold flowers in two of the arms. The crown depicts a Dhyani Buddha. The image has an ornate prabhavali, and two attendants. It is very well preserved with enameled eyes. There exist two other undated bronze images of similar craftsmanship, one of them is identifiable as an Avalokiteshwar (called Narayana) and other as Buddha (called Vedavyasa).[4] Another stone inscription in Tulu, Kannada and Malayalam scripts of 12-13th century CE, in temple's kitchen, states that the ruler and the local landlords contributed land for the temple. A 1730 CE text Kadli Manjunath Mahatmyam gives an account of the association with Natha Mantha.

It is believed[*weasel words*] that Parashurama who was living in Sahyadri, killed the Kshathriyas who were cruel and donated the lands to Kashyapa. He prayed to Lord Shiva for a place to

live. Lord Shiva assured Parashurama that if he performed a penance at Kadali Kshethra, Lord Shiva would reincarnate as Manjunatha for the betterment of the world. As per Shiva's orders Parashurama threw his axe into the sea and created a place for his penance. Yielding to Parashurama's prayers Lord Shiva appeared to him as Manjunatha with Goddess Parvathi and stayed at Kadri for the betterment of the world. As per the orders of Manjunatha the Sapthakoti Manthras become the seven Theerthas.[*citation needed*]

This temple has Hindu and Buddhist histories. Buddhism was practised here till the 10th century CE.[5] In spite of the decline of Buddhism elsewhere, devotion to the Buddhist figures of Manjusri and Avalokiteśvara continued in this region. The Nath cult was partly oriented towards Buddhism as well as the Tantric Shiva tradition. As a result, many Buddhist temples were taken over by Hindu traditions. According to M. Govinda Pai this temple was known as *Kadri Manjunatha* where is *Manjunatha* relates to Shiva and *Kadri* is derived from *Kadri Vihara* which was Buddhist monastery of the Vajrayana cult.[6]

King Kundavarma of the Alupa dynasty left an inscription on the base of the Avalokiteśvara image stating he was devotee of Shiva. This image was not of Buddha, but of Bodhisattva, who was being worshiped as integrated form of Shiva. Further M. Govinda Pai has concluded this was center of Bodhisattva Manjusri's cult. And later on this Bodhisattavs were identified as Saivite deities.[6] Shiv linga and Bodhisattva were worshiped together for centuries at this place until it was converted completely to a Saivite temple. *Kadarika Vihara* provides firm inscriptional evidence for this transformation.[6]

In front of the temple, at a height there are a number of water ponds. There's a garden surrounding the ponds. When one walks down from there in front of the temple is a huge lightpole. During karthika maasa, deepothsava is held here. There are statues of Machendranath, Gorakanath, Shringinath, Lokeshwara, Manjushri, and Buddha in the temple.

Description

Now, the chief deity of this temple is Manjunatha, which incorporates a Shiva linga. The statue of Lokeshwara in the seated position[*citation needed*] with three faces and six arms is tipped to be the best bronze statue in India.[7] It is about 1.5 meter tall.[8]

Gomukha and water tanks

There is a natural spring at an elevated location at the back of the temple. It is called Gomukha. It is believed[*weasel words*] that the water flows from Bhageerathi river, in Kashi and thereby it gets its name as Kashi Bhageerathi theertha. The water from this spring is let into nine ponds of different sizes adjacent to it. Visitors wash themselves in these ponds before entering the main temple.[*citation needed*]

Annual festival

Annual Jathra Mahothsava is held during the month of January. Nine days of festival starts on the day of Makara Sankranthi. Bhandara of Malaraya Daiva is paraded from Kadri Kambala Ganada Kottige house (G.K House kadri kambla, initiative led by DK Ashok) hasiru hore kanikey (requirements of mass feedings) is pompously carried forward. Theertha

snana is held at morning, followed by dwajasthambha arohana, lighting of kanchi sthambha, and bali uthsava on the same day.[citation needed]

Savari Bali

Uthsava bali is held for four days, where lord Manjunatha consecutively visits four kattas in the four directions.

1. Bikarnakatte savari
2. Mallikatte savari
3. Mundana katte savari
4. Konchadi katte savari

On the seventh day of festival, after the savari's "Seventh Deepothsava" is held and "Maha Anna Samtharpaney" (mass feeding) is held.

Thousands of people assemble to get fed by the delicacies of prasadam offered.[citation needed]

Maha rathothsava

Following the day of mass feeding, Maha manmaharathothsava, chariot uthsava is held. Devotees all over the world assemble to seek the blessings of lord Shree Manjunatha and to be a part of the grand ceremony.

BELLI RATHOTHSAVA or silver chariot uthsava is then followed.

AVABRITHA SNANA DAY

Thulabhara seve, Avabritha snana, Chandramandalothsava, and Dhwaja arohana is held.

"MALARAYA DAIVA NEMOTHSAVA"

Parva is held for Malaraya daiva, the right servant and Anappa daiva, the left servant of Manjunatha God. Procession of the bhandara from temple to kadri hills where nemothsava is held in the daivasthana for Malaraya and bhanta daiva. After the nemothsava the bhandara is brought back to G.K House kadri kambla, from where it was originally brought from.

Under the guidance of Sudhakar rao Pejawar and mallika kala vrinda, cultural programs are held daily during the annual festival.

Delicious meals or anna prasadham is fed to all the devotees during jathra mahothsava.

Maha pooja, Uthsava bali, Nithya bali, Bhootha bali is held daily.

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Videos

Kadri Sri Manjunath Temple, Mangalore (7 min):

https://youtu.be/aBKLLEFO6uU?si=eOIT1YSDYY-OaDX_

Kadri Sri Manjunath Temple (3 min):

https://youtu.be/UHIePFhfats?si=rx3VfIoZ6R244JvA

Story of Kadri Sri Manjunath Temple…vlog (4 min):

https://youtu.be/RnSsqvt05Jo?si=M3_qVQaWg6VAjfMr

Kadri Sri Manjunath Temple..full tour video in Telugu (6 min):

https://youtu.be/tWSOsh7lQQA?si=m83s5RiIakfpCops

Story of Kadri Sri Manjunath Temple..by Myoksha (35 min):

https://youtu.be/lIG06APmmrk?si=9YFg6hy1o0DAmfdF

Kadri Sri Manjunath Temple…vlog (10 min):

https://youtu.be/UH0KpVne90U?si=6IYAk5ZIxHeo3_v3

Kadri Sri Manjunath Temple…Parichaya (7 min):

https://youtu.be/HuvHy4law8o?si=NSTThZzkzp_LxB4m

Kadri Sri Manjunath Temple..place of Sri Parashurama's penance (7 min):

https://youtu.be/5KHThAT5lEY?si=uRgo7es4TdwwumW2

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Note: **At the end of this ebook, two pages are included, giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.**

Please have a look and tell your friends and contacts, students, teachers and researchers too, so that they can benefit from these free resources. Thanks, regards.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
April 27, 2026

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